THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

KLY: JOHN BEARD, Jr., Editor and Proprietor.

Salisbury, Rowan County, N. C.



Number from the beginning, 745: No. 15 OF THE XVth WOLUME.

Better and better still!!" quoth he.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY, THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.

3d Class, for 1834. Terminating-Figure System.

To be Drawn at Charlotte, N.C. On Wednesday the 1st of October.

A.y

the best and. His servants. Travels GOOD last, but ORSES

with in ad.

Itages OR SA.

Thurs.

gton on

lorth, by bully, and Lexing. lace, be-ich rune

BRY.

hions

he public ill always ed in the iner—on of coun-ice of his

time be from the en to his

omers, to ge of the

TING is

as may the Fa cities or entlemen

prepared he Trade peir lust-y, capable queets all

LEY.

mers and MOVED

his con-nent, will to thus

NS regu-phia, and Cutting promptly erms will

RSON ...

Rocking 10th of

11 inches nd cotton Archibald and it m

ollars will and lodge subscriber to the un (Va.) will

RRIS.

m

or,

of



4 " of 3,000 DOLLARS is 3,000 of 2,010 DOLLARS is 2,010 of 1,000 DOLLARS is 10,000 500 DOLLARS is 5,000 300 DOLLARS is 3,000 200 DOLLARS is 4,000 100 DOLLARS is 5,000 50 DOLLARS is 3,000 50 DOLLARS is 8,000 20 DOLLARS is 4,000 200 15 DOLLARS is 5.490 366 4 4.000 9 DOLLARS in 54,000 5 DOLLARS is 30,000 .6,000 4 6.000 3 50 is 21,000

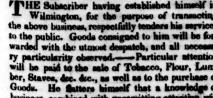
18,839 Prizes, amounting to \$157,500

MODE OF DRAWING:

This Scheme, formed by the Terminating-Pigure System, has 60,000 Tickets, numbered from 1 to \$0,000 inclusive. On the day of drawing, the 60,900 numbers will be put into one wheel, and all the prizes above the denomination of \$9 into another; they will be drawn out alternately first a number. prizes above the denomination of 99 into another:
they will be drawn out alternately, first a number
and then a prize, until all the prizes are drawn.—
The Prizes of 89, 85, and 83 50, are disposed of
the following manner, viz: The 6000 Tickets
terminating with the same figure that the first
drawn number terminates with, will be entitled to
\$9 each, and the 6000 Tickets terminating with \$9 each, and the 6000 Tickets terminating with the same figure that the next number drawn from the wheel terminates with, differing in its terminative from that of the first, will be entitled to \$5 each, and the 6000 Tickets terminating with the same figure that terminates the next number drawn from the wheel, differing in its termination from the first and second will be entitled to \$3 50 each.

Suppose 2423 to be the first number drawn from the wheel; it terminating with figure 3, will entitle, the 6000 tickets terminating with figure 3 to \$9 each. And suppose \$2,567 to be the second number drawn from the wheel; then the 6000 tickets terminating with figure 7 will be entitled to \$5 each. And suppose \$1,530 to be the third number drawn from the wheel; then the 6000 tickets terminating with the figure 0 will be entitled to \$3 40 each.

Every peckages of 16 tickets will suppose 11.50 to \$25 each.



Saturday, September 13, 1834.

"Thy strains, O Poncy I shall never die,
"While man can feet, or Music characthe sky I
"O'er thee the sward as victory can gain,
"And time assalls thy feeblest works in vain."

THE DISTANT HOME.

Once, on a cloudless summer's eve,
I stood as Snaefield's island steep—
The light, which dying sunbeams leave,
Was fading from the western deep—
The mountains of my native land
Rose dimly o'er the distant sea,
Whose waters press'd the golded strand
In sunset's blue tranquillity.

No sound was on the breezeless height,
Save the glad voice of infant rills,
Which wander'd in the waning light,
Rejoicing down the pleasant hills;
Though faint and far the day-light burn'd,
And gray mists chill'd the desert air,
To western skies I foudly turn'd—
My homeward gaze still rested there.

And thus, methought, the child of faith,
When joys depart and hopes decline,
Sees, rising o'er the gulph of death,
Unfading kingdoms brightly shine;
The cloud which veil'd the surging wave,
The blast which raised the breaker's foam,
Pass off, and show, beyond the grave,
The glories of his radiant home.

THOUGHTS AT SEA.

The eastern breezes waft no more
The hum of thousands from the shore;
Now tower and town, and woody steep,
Have vanished in the swallowing deep,
Like hopes and joys that once could bles
Sink in thy gulf, Forgetfulness!

Sink in thy gulf, Forgetfulness!

Around us rolls th' eternal main,
One heaving, living, boundless plain;
Heaven's azure joins the azure sea,
Each side 'tis dread infinity:
The soul, in gazing, seems to shrink,
As poiz'd on danger's desperate brink;
Yet 'tis not dread, but wonder fraught
With awe, that prompts sublimest thought;
How vain man's works, his pride and power,
Seem to the soul this humbling hour!
Here, his grand navies' vast array,
Let winds but sweep, dissolve like spray;
Here, crowns by kings are vainly worn,
The billpas laugh their might to scorn.

Absorv'd, and lost, we sigh o'er man,
Frailty his dower, his sphere a spin;
Mind only, godlike Mind, outwer ha
All that the grosser sense surveys,
Sounds ocean's depths, and chainless flies
Far as the circling waves and skies.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The general world know nothing of these thiags.

YES, AND NO.

In the year — , never mind the year, but it was within our remembrance,—we differ with Byron, for 'we hate to be particular in dates;' they tell sad tales of us old bachelors, and are worse fees to our youthful reputation than even grey hairs, for their effect cannot be hidden even under a peruke!

—but to return to the story; in this unmentionable year, lived Henry — , a young man of fortune, — The general world know nothing of these thiags.

—None can appreciate the refinement of pure feel—None can appreciate the refinement of the story seeds. And suppose 1,530 to be the third number of drawn from the wheel; then the 6000 tickets terminating with the figure 0 will be entitled to \$3 to each.

Every package of 10 tickets will embrace all the ferminating figures from 1 to 0—so that the holder of a package of 10 tickets, as put up by the Magers, must draw one of each of the three smallest denominations of prizes, and may draw ten ther prizes.

A package of 10 whole tickete will cost \$35 00.

And must draw nett

14 87½

Those who prefer adventuring for the large prizes only, can in this way, for \$20 12½, get the Manager's Certificate for Ten Whole Tickets, entitling the holder to all the tickets may draw over \$14. that being the amount that the package must draw of necessity—say,

A certificate for a Package of 10 Whole tickets will be

20 12½

Thought the figure of the tickets are the figure of the figure of

Scatureday, September 13, 1834

The second of the provided one of the second of the se

A certificate for a Fischage of 10 Whole tickets, 10 054 [For 10 Mind (seed, 10 M

tates of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Lland and Providence Plantations, Connecti-New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Dela-Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South

Carolina, and Georgia. Art. I. The style of this confederacy shall be "The sifed States of America." Art. II. Each State retains its sovereignty, freedom,

independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and t, which is not by this Confederation expressly de-ted to the United States in Congress assembled.

get to the same duties, impositions, and restrictions, the inhabitants thereof respectively; provided that he restrictions shall not extend so far as to prevent removal of property imported into any State, to any or State of which the owner is an inhabitant; provided that he imposition, duties, or restriction, shall laid by any State on the property of the United tes, or either of them.

ates, or either of them.

† 2. If any person guilty of, or charged with, trean, felohy, or other high masdemeanor, in any State,
all fice from justice, and be found in any of the Unid States, he shall, upon the demand of the Governor
Executive power of the State from which he fied,

ction of his offence.
Full faith and credit shall be given, in each of States, to the records, acts, and judicial proceeds the courts and magistrates of every other State.
V. j 1. For the more convenient management

sail be annually appointed, in such manner as the Le-slature of each State shall direct, to meet in Con-cess on the first Monday in November in every year, the a power reserved to each State to recal its dele-

6. Each State shall maintain its own delegates in in comp of the States, and while they act as memory of the committee of the States.

4. In determining questions in the United States Congress assembled, each State shall have one vote.

5. Freedom of speech and debate in Congress shall be impained or questioned in any court or place.

to, or receive any interesce, agreement, alliance, or treaty, with the series of the s

two or more States shall enter into any treaon, or alliance whatever, between them, meent of the United States in Congress cifying accurately the purpose for which be entered into, and how long it shall

4 3. No State shall lay any imposts or duties which

Art. IX. 1 1. The United States in Con bled shall have the sole and exclusive right and power of determining on peace and war, except in the cases mentioned in the sixth article—of sending and receiving ambasandors—entering into treaties and alliances, provided that no treaty of commerce shall be made, whereby the legislative power of the respective States shall be restrained from imposing such imposts and duties on foreigners, as their own people are subjected to, tablishing rules for deciding, in all cases, what captures on land or water shall be legal, and in what manner prizes taken by land or naval forces in the service of the United States shall be divided or appropriated—of granting letters of marque and reprisal in times of peace—appointing courts for the trial of piracies and felonies committed on the high seas—and establishing courts for receiving and determining, finally, appeals in all cases of captures, provided that no member of Congress shall for deciding, in all cases, what captures

ins, and Georgia.

I. The style of this confederacy shall be "The States of America."

II. Each State retains its movereignty, freedom, lependence, and every power, jurisdiction, and which is not by this Confederation expressly deto the United States in Congress assembled.

III. The said States in Congress assembled shall also be the last recort on appeal in all disputes and differences, the security of their liberties, and stual and general welfare; binding themselves the each other, for their and effence, the security of their liberties, and stual and general welfare; binding themselves the each other, against all force offered to, or attack on them, or any of them, on account of a, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretence what is the sum of these States, paupers, vagabonds, and fuginated of the States in this Union, the free inhabitants friendship and intercourse among the People of each State shall have free inhabitants and the people of each State shall have free inhabitants thereof all the privileges of trade and conmerces, the same duties, impositions, and restrictions, and from any other State, and shall herein all the privileges of trade and connerces, the same duties, impositions, and restrictions, inhabitants thereof respectively; provided that no member of Congress shall is a congress shall all direct, shall in the prevence of Congress to the legislative of executive authority of the other State in controversy, and a day assigned for the appearance of the parties by the rawful agents, who shall then be directed to appoint, by joint consent, commissioners or judges to constitute a court for hearing and determining, finally, appeal and ofference in and indication, or any other care time two or more States, concerning boundary, justice and the manner following:

Whenever the legislative or executive authority, or a legislati the number shall be reduced to thirteen; and from that an incomplete than aine names, as Congress shall direct, shall in the presence of Congress shall direct, shall be commissioners or judges, to hear and finally determine the controversy, so always as a major part of the judges when the cause shall agree in the determination: and if either party shall neglect to attend at the day appointed, without showing reasons which Congress shall judge sufficient, or being present shall refuse to strike, the Congress shall proceed to nominate three persons out of each State, and the Secretary of Congress shall strike in behalf of such party absent or refusing; and the judgment and sentence of the court to be appointed, in the manner before prescribed, shall be perpetual; nor shall any alteration at any time hand any afteration that all be perpetual; nor shall any alteration at any time that any alteration and part at the such as the read in any of them, unless such alteration be agreed to in a Congress of the United States, and the safewards confirmed by the Legislatures of every State.

And whereas it hath pleased the great Governor of the authorities us to ratify the said Articles of Confederation and Perpetual; in any of the indication and Perpetual; in the authority of such beautiful and confirm each and confirm each and every of the said Articles of Confederation and Perpetual; in the presents of the Legislatures we respectively represent in Congress, to approve of, and to authorize us to ratify the said Articles of our respective constitutions of the court of the pudges of the court of the pudges of the United States, and the presents of the Legislatures we respectively represent in Congress, to approve of, and to authorize us to ratify the said Articles of our respective constitutions, and the presents of the Legislature of the authority of the particles of the court of th

es States, to the records, acts, and judicial proceeds, of the courts and magistrates of every other States, of the courts and magistrates of every other States. The receives of the United States, delegates be annually appointed, in such manner as the Lecture of each State shall direct, to meet in Consent the first Monday in November in every year, and a power received to each State to recal its delegates as a power received to each State to recal its delegates in a power received to each State to recal its delegates in their stead, for the remainder of the month of their stead, for the remainder of the consent of the committee of the States, for which het or any roof the States, and while they act as meaning of the States, and while they act as meaning of the States, and while they act as meaning of the States, and the members of Congress shall be impacted or questioned in any court or place of Congress, and the members of Congress shall be impacted or questioned in any court or place of Congress, and the members of Congress shall be represented in their persons from arrests and imprisons during the time of their goine to and from, and mance on, Congress, and the members of Congress shall be represented to the consent of the consent of the committee of the States and imprisons during the time of their goine to and from, and mance on, Congress, and the members of Congress shall be calculated to the consent of the party to the Congress assembled shall also have the sole and exclusive right and power of record profit or trust under the United States.

1 The United States in Congress assembled, shall send any uses to, or receive any embassy from, or enter into conference, agreement, alliance, or treaty, with the consent of the states in Congress assembled, shall send any uses to, or receive any embassy from, or enter into States, provided that the legislative right of any State within its own limits be not infringed or violated—extendishing and regulating post-offices from one State to another, throughout all the United States, and exacting another, throughout all the United States, and exacting such postage on the papers passing through the same, as may be requisite to defray the expenses of the said office—appointing all officers of the land forces in the service of the United States, excepting regimental of-ficers; appointing all officers of the naval forces, and compassioning all officers with the same states. and commissioning all officers whatever in the service of the United States—making rules for the Govern ment and regulation of the said land and naval forces

ment and regulation of the san and directing their operations.

§ 5. The United States in Congress assembled shall have authority to appoint a committee, to sit in the rehave and Congress, to be denominated "a committee of congress, to be denominated from each State: interfere with any stipulations in treaties entered by the United States in Congress assembled, with King, Prince, or State, in pursuance of any treasure already proposed by Congress to the courts of already proposed by Congress to the courts of as may be necessary for managing the general alfairs.

4. No vessels of war shall be kent up in time of of the United States under their direction—to appoint the already proposed by Congrous to the courts of France and Spain.

4. No vewels of war shall be set up in time of proce by any State, except such note of my as shall be deemed accountly by the United States in Congrous assumbled, for the defences of such States, or site trades in time of proce, except such note of the trades of the united to precise in time of proce, except such number only, as in the highest of the United States in Congrous assumbled, and the United States in Congrous assumbled, and the defence of such States in the Great position of the United States in Congrous assumbled, and the such states of the surface of the United States in Congrous assumbled, and an account of the service of the United States, and the implication of the service of the United States in Congrous assumbled, and an account of the service of the United States in Congrous assumbled, and an account of the service of the United States in Congrous assumbled, and an account of the service of the United States in Congrous assumbled, and an account of the service of the United States in Congrous assumbled, and the service of the United States in Congrous assumbled, and the service of the United States in Congrous assumbled, and the service of the United States in Congrous assumbled, and the service of the United States in Congrous assumbled, and the service of the Congrous assumbled and the service of the service of the congrous assumbled and the service of the service of the congrous assumbled and the service of the service of

to any time within the year, the United States, so that no per for a longer duration than the second states of the second states of the second states are second states as the second states are second states are second states as the second states are second states as the second states are second states are second states as the second states are second states. cript of the excepted, to

Art. X. | 1. The committee of the States, or any Art. X. 1 I. The committee of the States, or any nine of them, shall be authorized to execute, in the recess of Congress, such of the powers of Congress as the United States, in Congress assembled, by the consent of nine States, shall from time to time think expedient to vest them with; provided that no power be delegated to the maid committee, for the exercise of which, by the articles of confederation, the voice of nine States are the Congress of the United States accombed in the States.

joining in the measures of the United States, shall be admitted into and entitled to all the advantages of this

Art. XII. All bills of credit emitted, moneys borro pursuance of the present confederation, shall be deemed and considered as a charge against the United States for payment and satisfaction, whereof the said United States and the public faith are hereby saleumly pled-

Art XIII. Every State shall abide by the determination of the United States in Congress assembled in all questions which by this Confederation are submitted to them. And the Articles of this Confederation shall be inviolably observed by every State, and the Union shall be perpetual; nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter be made in any of them, unless such alteration be agreed to in a Congress of the United States, and be afterwards confirmed by the Legislature of every

ted States in Congress assembled, in all questions which by the said Confederation are submitted to them; and that the articles thereof shall be inviolably obser-

that the articles thereof shall be inviolably observed by the States we respectively represent and that the Union shall be perpetual. In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, in Congress.

Done at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, the 9th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1778, and in the third year of the Independence of America.

On the part and behalf of the State of New Ham

JOSIAH BARTLETT. J. WENTWORTH, Jr. Aug. 8, 1778. On the part & behalf of the State of Massachusetts Bay:
JOHN HANCOCK, SAMUEL ADAMS, ELBRIDGE GERRY, FRANCIS DANA. JAMES LOVELL SAMUEL HOLTON. On the the part and behalf of the State of Rhode Island

ence Plantations:
WILLIAM ELLERY,
HENRY MARCHANT,
JOHN COLLINS. and behalf of the State ROGER SHERMAN,

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, OLIVER WOLCOTT, TITUS HOSMER, ANDREW ADAMS. and behalf of the State of New York JAMES DUANE, FRANCIS LEWIS,

WILLIAM DUER, GOVERNEUR MORRIS. and behalf of the State of New Jers J. WITHERSPOON, Nov. 26, 1778 NATHANIEL SCUDER, do.

nath Antel Scuber, and and behalf of the State of Pennsylva, ROBERT MORRIS, DANIEL ROBERDEAU, JONATHAN BAYARD SMITH, WILLIAM CLINGAN, JOSEPH REED, 22nd July, 1779.

and behalf of the State of Delaword THOMAS M'KEAN, Feb. 13, 1779, JOHN DICKINSON, 5th May, 1779, NICHOLAS VAN DYKE.

the part and behalf of the State of Maryland

THE PROGRESS OF HUMBUG. ont, it will be seen that the mystery of his tactics consists in the credulity of the people by a se short, that sort or game which has been any de-signated by the word humbug. He was surround-ed, from the beginning, by a knot of intriguers, who sought power for selfish purposes alone; and since they possessed it, they have acted as if they beliethey possessed it, they have acted as if they believed they might practise any abuse with impunity if they could keep the people amused, or their pa sions so excited sions so excited as to set reason and argument at defiance. The policy is as old at least as the days of Machiavel. Demagogues, Usurpers, and Tyrants, indeed, long before and since Machiavel's time, have always dealt with men as if they were non-reasoning animals, to be led by names, instead of things. It never was practised in this country until Jacksonism reared its head among us, and w onfess that the success of the experiment, so far has egregiously deceived us.

nas egregiously deceived us.

We will enumerate some of these devices, and, in going along, will briefly show, from the utter falsehood of some of them, and the gross felly of others, that there could be but one intention in their conception and use, and that that intention was to deceive-in a word, that they exhibit every feature and attribute of the science of humbug; for General Jackson has reduced it to a science.

The series began when General Jackson was a candidate—and for the sake of perspicuity, we will number these humbugs in their order of time.

Humbug No. 1.—General Jackson's first hum-

bug was his promise to put down the "MONSTER, PARTY," as "unworthy of the Chief Magistrate of a great Nation." That humbug took admirably for a time, and procured him unquestionably a large number of votes. We believe that it can de-

No. 2. He declared that if members of Congress continued to be appointed to office, corruption would be the order of the day. That humbug took too, and undoubtedly gained him votes.

No. 3. He was to establish the principle that the President should hold his office but for one term. Some might say that this was no humbug at all, and that the People had voted him in, a second time, in spite of himself—did he not know that he had, through his private Secretary, sought a nomi-nation for a second term, from the Legislature of Pennsylvania? We know, however, that the trick took excellently well, and that many voted for him expressly because he was to serve but one term.

No. 4. He promised reform—his partisans told

us that the offices of Government were steeped to the lips in corruption and profligacy, and that the officers themselves had the impudence to interfere in elections! General Jackson said he would put an end to all this, and the great humbug, Reform, was immediately in every Jacksonman's mouth. This answered the purpose, and told at the elections. We cannot illustrate the truth of this solemn humbug better than by referring the reader to the Post Office Department and the Land office, for the most approved specimens of modern profli-gacy and corruption; and to the following letters from that great apostle of reform, that accomplished Professor of the science of Humbug, Amos Kendall, the one written immediately after Jackson came into office, to the editor of the Baltimore Patriot, the other just before General Jackson's second election, inclosing proposals for subscriptions to the Globe:

"The interest of the country demands that the 4th Anditor's office shall be filled with men of business, and not with babbling politicians. Partisan feelings shall not enter here if I can keep them out. To others belong the whole business of electioneering. To me and my clerks other duties are assigned. Them I shall endeavor to discharge in the spirit of reform which has made General Jackson President. Vain I may be, prond I am, that the President has given me an opportunity to aid him in proving that reform is not to apply merely to a change of men. Henceforth, assiduously devoted to my official duties, I shall leave my enemies and his to their freedom of speech and the press, resting my claims to public confidence on my acts.

"Very respectfully, your friend, &c.
"To I. Musso." " MARCH 24th, 1829.

[SECOND LETTER.]

"Mashisoron, April 28th, 1832.
"Dear Sir: I take the liberty-to enclose you certain proposals, which speak for themselves. The People need only correct information, and the proposed paper gives it on the cheapest terms. It is intended to reach every neighborhood in the Union, and it is peculiarly desirable that it should be circulated through all Kentaly." tucky. It will render essential service in all your elec-tions. Will you take the trouble, for the sake of ou good cause, to raise a subscription in your quarter, to make a speedy return of names and money? The time for action is at hand.

for action is at hand.

"The President is well, and in excellent spirits. I
do not doubt that the People, whom he has so honestly antly sustain him.

With great respect, yours, truly, "AMOS KENDALL." No. 5. Retrenchment, too, was among the promises—there were too many officers living upon the public crib, fattening on the people, they must be reduced. This humbug, also, told excellently well at the elections. Like the rest, too, it has been fulfilled. The officers have been increased in every department of the Government.

No. 6. Economy—was probably the most conspi-cuous in this list of humbags. General Jackson was to bring back the Government to the halcyon days of simplicity and economy. The humbug succeeded to a charm—the People were exaspera-ted at the extravagance of Mr. Adams, and economy was loudly demanded as a national want. Jack son came into power, and under his glorious reign the expenses of the Government have been eco mized from thirteen millions, the maximum in Mr. Adams's time, to twenty-one millions, the actual expenses of last year!

expenses of last year!
No. 7. The next humbag, in order of time, was
the glorious achievement of the payment of the
Public Debt, by and through the sole extraore. wisdom, and cunning, of General Jackson. It was made manifest that General Jackson was born for the express purpose of relieving the People from this burthen, that none of it had been paid till he came into power, that no arrangement was previously made for paying it, and that he himself was paying it off out of his own private es himself was paying it off out of his own private estate. This was a glorious humbug, and told well at the second election. It begins now, however, to be generally understood that General Jackson is not paying off this debt with his own money—that the whole swatem of the sinking find was arranged long before he was thought of for the Presidency, that the debt is paid with the public measurement of the sinking find was arranged long before he was thought of for the Presidency, that the debt is paid with the public measurement of the sidency, that the debt is paid with the public measurement of the sidency, that the debt is paid with the public measurement of the sidency, that the debt is paid with the public measurement of the sidency, that the debt is paid with the public measurement of the sidency. The Editor of a 7 by 9 paper in Unio ones, a sidency of \$100 that Van Buren will receive the electoral vote of New York, and \$100 on each of the State of Ohio and Pennsylvania, and an odd \$100 that is will be elected President. Think of a fellow will offers to take bacon, eggs, butter, wax, and humber in pay for his paper, swaggering bets of \$100 and \$100 that Van Buren game all over.—New A ork State of Ohio and Pennsylvania, and an odd \$100 that is will be elected President. Think of a fellow will be elected President. Think of a fellow will offers to take bacon, eggs, butter, wax, and humber in pay for his paper, swaggering bets of \$100 and \$100 that Van Buren game all over.—New A ork State of Ohio and \$100 that Van Buren game all over.—New A ork State of Ohio and \$100 that Van Buren game all over.—New A ork State of Ohio and \$100 that Van Buren game all over.—New A ork State of Ohio and \$100 that Van Buren game all over.—New A ork State of Ohio and \$100 that Van Buren game all over.—New A ork State of Ohio and \$100 that Van Buren game all over.—New A ork State of Ohio and \$100 that Van Buren game all over.—New A ork State of Ohio and \$100 that Van Buren game all over.—New A ork State of Ohio and \$100 that Van Bure

the successful importations, of cannot be forgotten in this list of covered him with a "blaze of glo me of his last election, and time of his last election, and what was appurpose, gained him a good many votes, was the West India arrangement, which ed the carrying trade to the Britisans was Mr. Rives's trenty with France, which ed twenty millions of dollars for five milli which we are likely to lose through a piece of diplomatic vanity on the part of tiutor. There were also some small matter justed with Denmark, Brazil, Naples, &c. have been magnificently exaggerated, and which were settled by Ministers appointed by Adams.

DA

CE LII Rig

cur imp pat

These humbugs are now worn out, ple universally began to find that they humbugs to buy votes; the days of moun of trick, and chicanery, appeared to be draw a close, and so gross was the deformity of J a close, and so gross was the determiny of risin when divested of its Harlequin robes, it was evident some new humbug must be got the whole machinery would sink under the tions of an abused and injured People. Some tions of an abused and injured People. must be devised to excite the po the reason of the People—something to divert from the naked realities of Jacksonian arose Humbug

No. 9. The BANK MONSTER-this has most lucky conception of the whole family bugs. It is worth all the rest. It is the indeed of a whole litter of little humbugs. Bank is a Monster, an Aristocracy, a Monc it interferes in elections, bribes printers com Congress, subjects us to the sway of Foreign C talists and British noblemen, and threatens to gulph in its tremendous stomach the liberties whole People! This humbug has succe riously—people have joined pell mell with 6mm Jackson in hunting down this Chimera, and rec their almost devoured liberties from it gra-Talk of Don Quixotte and the Winds, & George and the Dragon, Hercules and the liyer or any other authentic exploit, ancient or and how ineffably insignificant do these ments appear compared with this combat of 6 ral Jackson and the Bank Monster! Happy bug! Exquisite gullibility! how admirab work together, and enable General Jackson to ceal the fatal stabs he is aiming at the Condition From this fruitful device flows another and the

humbug, namely:
No. 10. The Gold humbug—or the revived-General Jackson has restored it. "flow up our rivers," and men will have nothing do but fish for it, or pick it up in the streets. " eight or nine months from this time," says the chaste and veritable organ, the Globe, "every a stantial citizen will have a long silken purse of far open net work, through the interstices of which the ellow gold will shine and glitter overy tial man's wife and daughter will travel up Now who would not be a substantial citiz a tone silk purse filled with yellow boys, or a lady of our acquaintance would not like to be a We insinuate naught against our fair count men, for we believe them to be the very best men, for we believe them to be the very set trywomen in the world; but we have read ther Eve, and of Damae's golden Shower, say, that if our "wives and daughters" as tempation, and do not turn Jackson en se sex will forever stand redecated from the tions which scribblers have been pleased! upon them.

Such, in brief, has been the reign and p Such, in brief, has been the reign and of Humbug under Jackson. One humbug under Jackson. One humbug under lowed another in quick succession, like the rain a magic lanteru—each is thrown aside wind has lost its power to dupe the people—and we the whole stock in trade of the party is limited the Bank and the Gold humbugs. They have their day; but that day will be brief; cont be that the reign of Charlatanism is to the control in this country; the people will awake the petual in this country; the people will awake the full consciousness of the mountebank tricks, to gross quackery, by which they have been clinto a forgetfulness of their best and highest ests; and when they do awake, we may then that the lesson they have been taught will be to tauf for the preservation and permanence of or happy institutions.

More Corruption .- Great excitement proin this quarter, and especially in the Th gressional District, in consequence of a gross of ted by the Post Office Department. It se during the recent session of Congress, many of the constituents of Col. John G. Watmough complaint ed of neglect on his part—alleged that I forwarded them any public documents, they had repeatedly written to him; and that member of Congress who did not pay more sitto tion to the interests of his district, was unwerthy the confidence and support of the people. Statements to this effect reached the ears of Col. Watmough, when he expressed himself with the etmes surprise, and boldly alledged that he had been particularly attentive to the very individuals who complained, and had frequently forwarded them impor-tant public papers. Still no documents were re-ceived—His constituents became more indignant--His constituents became more indignantand on his return home, he was frequently red by them, as they met him in his walks through the district. He still protested his innocence of the charge, and proved, in the most conclusive man ner, that the documents had been forwarded Washington-had reached this city-but had been suppressed by the post office here; whether will a political object or otherwise, will soon be seer tained. Nay, more, it turns out that the very documents addressed by Col. Watmough, Mr. Binney, and others. ey, and others, to their constituents, carefully enveloped, sealed, and directed, have, unopened, wirk THE SEALS STILL UPON THEM, BEEN SOLD IN BUS-DREDS BY THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, TO GRO-

CERS AND OTHERS AS WASTE PAPER !!

Philadelphia Gazette.

The Editor of a 7 by 9 paper in Ohio offers a bel of \$100 that Van Buren will receive the electors

THE CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY: Saturday, September 13, 1824

07 " A FREQUENT RECURRENCE TO FUN-DAMENTAL PRINCIPLES & ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY TO PRESERVE THE BLESSINGS OF LIBERTY."

Rights of North Carolina.

It is a wise and salutary admonition, given under cirimpression upon the descendants of those illustrious patriots who uttered it. And never, since the organiution of our Government, has there occurred a crisi more imperiously requiring such a recurrence, than that which is now at hand.

A long course of prosperity affects nations and states as it does individuals: it is too apt to produce apathy to render them, amid the enjoyment of present bl ings, forgetful of the source of those blessings, and un-mindful of the means of preserving them. Too secure in their happiness, they become enervated, careless, and supine; and hence incur the risk of being gradually and unconsciously deprived of their liberty, or of being driven to the necessity of asserting and maintaining their rights by force.

"A frequent recurrence to fundamental principles

would obviate both of these dangers : and nothing else

cun do it.

The People of the United States have, under their wise institutions, enjoyed unparalleled prosperity—advancing in the career of moral and physical improvement with a speed and steadiness surprizing, may, al-most incredible, to the people of the Eastern Hemisphere. For their numberless blessings it becomes them to be grateful to Providence and to those venerable in-struments in the hands of Providence, from whom they derived their inestimable inheritance of freedom and free governments. And it is their duty to watch over this inheritance as one which was given them, not for their benefit alone, but in trust for their descendants indefinitely, and for the good of the whole human fa-

mily.

We have said that a crisis is at hand that calls impe riously for vigilance.—We should be more correct, pro-bably, if we were to say it is one which demands ac-

tion—immediate action.

In these times of misrepresentation and of miscor In these times of misrepresentation and of misconception, when many are misled by the influence of great names, and still more by a careless superficial examination of principles, we cannot be too explicit, in order to escape censure. To obviate, therefore, any misunderstanding of our views, we will remark that, in saying action is necessary at this time, we do not mea most remotely to suggest any thing like a resort to

astration of President Jackson, the true theory of our Government has been radically perverted—that he has openly avowed, and acted upon, principles repugnan subversive of, the Republican and Confederate character of our institutions—and that, by means of his own personal popularity with a generous confiding peo ple, and through the power of patronage exerted sands of aspiring men, he has brought on a crisis which will determine the fate of our country.

The prospect is alarming, but still there is some hope left. We believe that our only hope, short of eventual

left. We believe that our only hope, short of eventual force, lies in speedy and general "recurrence to fundamental principles," followed up by immediate action. Let the independent Press throughout the country promulgate the tree fundamental principles of our Government; let them show wherein our public agents have departed from those principles; and let the People of the United States ponder the subject, not as one of small and transitory importance, but as one of the most serious magnitude and letting influence—and we have yet see our Constitution restored to its purity, and may yet see our Constitution restored to its purity, and hole fabric of government, which now exhibits signs of premature decay, reinstated with its original strength and symmetry.

federation with the provisions of the present Constitu-tion. By such a comparison, the reader will be able to judge what powers the States delegated to the old Con-know what he was about.

the opinions and arguments. We shall then give the opinions and arguments of distinguished men, with occasional remarks of our own, explanatory of such parts as have given rise to disputes. As we shall have frequently to refer to the Articles of Confederation, and to the Constitution, we hope our readers will preserve those articles: for, without them, it will sometimes be impossible to understand the comments that made a speech, not old 'em where the Kitchen Cabinet was leading the country to and how if they may be made.

"POINDEXTER.—That great enemy of abases, who is to disclose monstrous abuses in the Land Office, Senator George Poindexter, was elected President profem of the Senate near the close of the session; and, as such, it became his duty to see that the members were paid according to law, and certify the account. The law in relation to the mileage of members explicitly declares that each member "shall be allowed eight dollars for every twenty miles of the estimate, by the most usual road, from his place of residence to the seat of Congress, at the commencement and end of every such session and meeting."

"It was, of course, Mr. Poindexter's duty to cause himself, as well as the other Senators, to be paid eight dollars for every twenty miles from the place of their residence to the Seat of Government, going and returning, "by the most usual road." These are the very words of the law, and their meaning is so plain that it is impossible to mistake it.

"Well, how did the honest pro tem. President of the Senato settle his soms account? For travel from Wilsenias exitle his soms account.

that veracious organ of the President, called the Globe. Our object, in copying it, is to expose its barefaced attempt at deception, and thereby to put honest people on their guard against the influence of a paper so reckless of decency, and so unscrupulous of its mode of sustaining a bad cause.

According to the Globe's own statement, Mr. Poindexter lives 1182 miles from Washington. Now, members of Congross, like our jurors and witnesses at Court, are allowed a mileage compensation both going and coming. It is 1192 miles from Woodville to Washington, and it is, we should suppose, the same distance that the contract of the same distance of the contract of the con

ton, and it is, we should suppose, the same distance back: added together, they make 2364 miles: deduct 2229 from that sum, and it leaves 135 miles—by which it is evident that, according to the Globe's own assertion as to the distance of Mr. Poindexter's residence from Washington, that gentleman has charged for 135 miles less, and consequently has received \$54 less than

he was entitled to.

The Editors of the Globe have studied the same arithmetic that is used in the Post Office Department. the singular results of which have been shown by the fact that whilst they had a surplus fund to an immens amount in figures, they were insolvent in the sum of near a million of dollars. But, bad as is their system

near a million of solders. But, bad as is their system of arithmetic, their code of ethics is infinitely worse. We shall probably take occasion to expose more of the tricks by which the Globe is attempting to mislead the public, in its Treasury-fed "Extras," that are scattered gratuitously over the whole land.

OF And it appears, too, that the President of the United States (alas, how has that once exalted and honorable office been debased!) is in the habit of endorsing the monstrous perversions of fact which make up the sum of the Globe's information to its readers. The last "Western Virginia Argus," published at Wythe Courthouse, and edited by a gentleman who was until lately one of the General's "whole-hog" supporters

lately one of the General's "whole-hog" supporters, contains the following paragraph:
"While h this place, son his way to Tennessee, a few weeks ago, the President was kind enough to send us word that if we wanted to get correct information from Washington City, we should take the Globe, as that was the only channel through which the truth could reach us from thence."

The Editor of the Argus then goes on to say that he

was disposed, by this, to give the Globe a trial, and se-lected the first article he saw from it, as a specimen of its usual style—but that he found in it so much disho nesty and wilful deception, that he hoped the Presiden would excuse him if he looked elsewhere for truth.

We have heretofore neglected to tell our read ers that Major Jack Doesning has promoted himself to a place in the corps Editorial. He has established him-self in Portland, Maine, and sends forth, every week, a sent in Portaind, maine, and sends forth, every week, a small paper, under the title of the 'Downing Gazette,' —He shows himself to be the "gismoine critter," and proves that his high standing as a letter-writter is not at all impaired by his new and no doubt "purty considerable curious" duties as an Editor. We need not mention that the Major's principles are orthodox. The following article is copied from his Gazette; and it will be seen that even he can be "treed" at the wonderful changes which are daily taking place in the political work.

Hollo! what is to pay now! Has Mr. Ogder Huffinan, of New York, deserted the Gineral?—Well, now I am up a tree. Why he was one of the Gineral's right hand men in York State. should have as soon thought of Mr. Van Buren him-self quitting and going agin the Gineral; as I should Mr. Huffman. He was the Regency's District Attorney, was a very nice sort of a man, and a real pealer for speakin. The Gineral set a good deal by him, and I don't know how he will stand it when he comes to hear that he has gone over and left

him.

I'm straid he'll get into a real tantrum about it.

I really wish I could be there to pacify him as I used to, when things did'nt go right—for I don't like to see him pestered so; he's got to be old, and it's wearing him out. But that Kitchen Cabinet is It is impossible for any one to form a correct view of it's wearing him out. But that Kitchen Cabinet is the nature and powers of our General and State Governments, without at least examining minutely into the character of the old Confederacy that preceded the present Union, and comparing the Articles of that Confideracy in the Cabinet would be the ruination of him and the present Union, and comparing the Articles of that Confideracy in the Cabinet would be the ruination of him and the present Union, and comparing the Articles of that Confideracy in the cabinet would be the ruination of him and the present Union, and comparing the Articles of that Confideracy in the cabinet would be the ruination of him and the present Union, and comparing the Articles of the cabinet would be the ruination of him and the present Union, and comparing the Articles of that Confideracy in the cabinet would be the ruination of him and the present Union, and comparing the Articles of that Confideracy in the cabinet would be the ruination of him and the present Union, and comparing the Articles of that Confideracy in the cabinet would be the ruination of him and the present Union, and comparing the Articles of the cabinet would be the ruination of him and the present Union, and comparing the Articles of the cabinet would be the ruination of him and the present Union.

gress—whether those powers were or were not enlarged by the new Consistution—and whether our Union is an union of individuals, and a Consolidated Government, or an union of Independent States, and a Confederate Republic.

In order that we may not be jestly chargeable with dereliction on this point, we shall lay before our readers the Articles of Confederation, and the present Constitution, with the amendments. We shall then give the opinions and arguments of distinguished men, with the opinions and arguments of distinguished men, with

Cabinet was leading the country to, and how if they went on at this rate every sing was all going to ruin, and how he could'nt in conscience go with em any longr. His speech is so full of the matter, and sounds so reasonable, I think I'll publish it.

The creck, above the falls, is 15 or 20 feet across.—
The water for some distance flows gently and uninterruptedly along, until it arrives at the point of projection, when, of a sudden, it makes a break, and falls perpendicularly 187 feet, into a dark deep chasm below.
—Several large rocks, of huge dimensions, have been
broken off and precipitated down into these depths, in
times past, and still remain, unchanged by the action
of air and water.

The precipice, or wall, which forms the falls, no doubt
was once situated much lower down the creek, as is
evident from the broken fragments of the same rocks
scattered around and beneath the precipice; but, from
the action of the water from time immemorial, it has
been worn away to its present position.

scattered around and beneath the precipice; but, from the action of the water from time immemorial, it has been worn away to its present position.

The view from the top is also interesting and commanding. Several mountains, with elevated tops, are in view, with their sloping sides covered with foliage of various hues. Here the creek is seen winding its way among the willows, and modestly stealing through between the hills that enclose it. Further on, an old house in a dilapidated state, and almost concealed by the bushes, is seen—deserted by its owner, and left to take its fate. Still further on, in a southwest direction, the eye is arrested by a prodigious high mountain, called Currahee, well known in Indian tradition. This bounds the view, and forms an important item where height and sublimity are considered.

The view in this direction, connected with the mountainous part, and associated with the falls and the winding stream below, partake more of the beautiful than of the sublime, and, to an admirer of nature, affords a rich repast. At first sight, one would suppose that the deep valley below was completely bemmed in by bills and mountains, so that the waters of the creek could by no means escape; but a closer view, amid the lights, and shades afforded by the foliage of the hill, discovers the pass through which it escapes and finds its way to the Taloola river, and thence to the ocean.

RESULT OF THE CITY ELECTION. It will be seen, by the following, from the official turn of the Votes, that the State Rights Ticket has decidedly triumphed, having been carried in by a greater majority than we had at the last contest-ed City Election—viz: that of 1832, when our

average majority was 160.

The highest State Right Vote of a Candidate, not on the Union Ticket, is The highest Union Vote is

Majority, 240
Thus have the Whigs, with but little exertion, not only firmly maintained their position, but gathered new strength, cotwithstanding the extraordinary efforts of the enemy, and their boasted according from our Standard. efforts of the enemy, and their boasted of deserters from our Standard.

Last year an effort was made to run an opposi-tion to our Ticket, but it was not a pitched battle between the parties, as this has been.

From the Baleigh Hegi ter of September !

BANK OF THE STATE

On to-morrow, this Institution come operations, and under the most favorable auspices. The Bank being based upon a *substantial* capital, it will be prepared at all times to redeem its Notes with Specie, or with what may be considered by the Note-holder as its equivalent. Its management has been committed to those who have a positive interest in its concerns—to men of business—men whose pursuits have ted them to make themselves conversant with the nature of Banking operations; whose views, while we hope they will be of an enlarged character, will at the same time, we are con-fident, be controlled by sober judgment and sound discretion.

The Bank will discount only what is terme The Bank will discount only what is termed "business paper"—that is, all loans will be required to be paid in four equal instalments of 88 days each. Special loans for a term not exceeding six months, will also be made by the Directors in their discretion, but all such loans must be paid in full, at maturity. For the information of persons residing at a distance, we subjoin the form of the Note adopted by the Institution:

DOLLARS Raleigh, — 183.

Eighty-eight days after —, we — Principal, and — Securities, promise to pay to Charles Dewey, Cashier, or order — Dollars for value received, negotiable and payable at the Bank of the State of North-Carolina, at Raleigh.

TREMENDOUS FRESH,

TREMENDOUS FRESH.

We have just been visited by the most destructive Fresh that ever occurred in this section of country. Much Rain had fallen previous to Thursday last, but on that night it rained in torrents, without a momenta's intermission; in consequence of which, the water courses rose to an enprecedented height. There is scarcely a Mill or a Bridge standing within the distance we have beard from, and the injury done to the Ovops and Stock is immense. The long drought had previously burnt up the high lands, and our stain dependence for bread was upon the low lands. This hope is now blasted, and we fear that we shall have pinching times next Summer.

Why is Jacksonian like intemperance † D'ye ve it up ? Because it destroys the Constitution [Newborn Specialor.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK In the city of Savennah, on the 6th of August last, by the Rev. S. A. Mealy, the Reval. F. F. HARRIS, formerly of Rowan County, to Miss ANN C. BURNS, of the city of New York.

of the city of New York.

In Stokes County, on the 24th ultime, by the Rev'd.
Thomas Pfohl, Mr. BENJAMIN SNIDER, aged 22, to Miss — TEAGUE, aged 56!

In Stokes County, on the 2d instant, Mr. JOHN SIMON LIGHT to Miss GRACE SHIELDS, both of

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

In this County, on Tuesday the 9th instant, M GEORGE MILLER, aged 66 years. The decease came from Maryland early in life, and until a few year ago continued to reside in this place. He sustain through life the character of an upright suan.

through hie the character of an upright man.

At Beattle's Ford, Lincoln County, on the 4th inst.,
Mr. JOHN F. BURTON, son of Robert H. Burton,
Esq., in the 21st year of his age. He possessed talents
of a high order, great energy of character, and a loty
and chivalrous sense of personal honor. He was just
entering upon the career of life, under the most auspicious circumstances, when his fond parents and other
friends were suddenly deprived of him by the cold hand
of death.

A Public Examination of the Public Connected with Mrs. Hall's Female School, in Lincolaton, will commence on Wednesday the 24th instant be continued until Thursday evening. most interesting part of the exercitended to on Thursday.

ALEX. A. HALL, Principal.

Or The Principal having produced a convenient house, respectfully informs Parents and Guardians that the Winter Session will commence on Monday the 20th of October.

Boarding can be had at reasonable rates: a few Young Ladies can be accommodated by the Principal of th

es can be accommodated by the Principlication. A. A. H. cipal, on application.
Lincolnton, Sept. 13, 1834.—2t

TO JOURNEYMEN.

THE Subscriber is anxious to employ a first-rate workman at the Boot and Shoemaking business. He will give liberal wages to one who can come well recommended for steady habits and good work: none others need apply.

JOSEPH WELSH.

Mocksyille, Sept. 13, 1834.

State of North Carolina: DAVIDSON COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter-Sessions, Esther Thomason,

Heirs at Law of Francis

Heirs at Law of Frencis

Williams, dec.

In this case, it appearing, to the satisfaction of the Court, that Theophilus Williams, Alexander Williams, Thomas Williams, David Williams, Williams, Williams, Thomas Williams, David Williams, Williams, Thomas Williams, Williams, Thomas Williams, David Williams, Thomas Williams, David Williams, Williams, Thomas Williams, Williams, Williams, Williams, Williams, Thomas Williams, Thomas Williams, David Williams, Williams, Thomas Williams, Thomas Williams, David Williams, Williams, Thomas Williams, David Williams, Williams, Thomas Williams, Thomas Williams, David Williams, Williams, Thomas Williams, Thomas Williams, Thomas Williams, David Leonard, appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Davidson, at the Courthouse in Lexington, on the second Monday in November next—then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the plaintiff in this case shall not have judgment for the amount of her debt against the real estate of the County of Davidson, at the Courthouse in Lexington, on the second Monday in November next—then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the plaintiff in this case shall not have judgment for the amount of her debt against the real estate of the county of Davidson, at the Courthouse in Lexington, on the second Monday in November to the county of Davidson, at the Courthouse in Lexington, on the second Monday in November to the county of Davidson, at the Courthouse in Lexingto State: It is therefore Ordered, by the Court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, for six weeks successively, far the said Theophilus Williams, Alexander Williams, Thomas Williams, David Williams, and Cupa his wife, and George Waggoner and Alla his wife, to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Davidson, at the Courthouse in Lexington, on the second Monday in November next—then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the plaintiff in this case shall not have judgment for the amount of her debt against the real estate of the said Francis Williams, dec., which has come to their hands by descent.

Attest: SAM'L GATTHER, c.c.c.
By D. MOCK, p.o.
September 13, 1934.

Valuable Lands, Houses, &c. IN THE MARKET.

THE Subscriber, having determined on moving to the West during the ensuing fall or winter, wishes to sell

THE TRACT OF LAND

bury, on the Beattie's Ford road, containing
455 A Cres,
40 or 50 acres of which are freshly cleared. There
is on the premises an excellent DWELLING-HOUSE, together with all the necessary out-buildings—new Cribs, Stables, &c. The
place is an excellent stand for a House of Entertainment.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Another Tract of Land, Lying on both sides of Grant's Creek, six miles southwest of Salisbury, Containing 507 Acres

From 150 to 200 Acres are cleared, about 20 of which is excellent Meadow in good order. There is a good DWELLING-HOUSE on the limit land, a Barn, and other out-houses. Terms will be made accommodating to any one wishing to purchase.

Or Any one desiring to see the Property, will please call on the Subscriber, living four miles from Salisbury, on the road to Beattie's Ford.

Davidson Co., Ang. 29, 1834.

Davidson Co., Ang. 29, 1834.

Davidson Co., Ang. 29, 1834.

LAND FOR SALE.

There will also be field, at public auction,
On Tuesday, the 21st day of October,
On Tuesday, the 21st day of October,
On Tuesday, The Land Response of Land of Land.

A quantity of HAY, FODDER, &c.,
GRAIN of all kinds; STOCK of all kinds;
All my Plantation Utensile;
Together with various other articles, too tedious to mention. Terms made known on the day of sale.

MATTIMEW B. LOCKE.

Do N.B. Should the above tracts of Land not be dispused of before the Tim day of October, they will also be sold in that day, to the Market bid.

B. LOCKE.

September 5, 1834.

Davidson Co., Ang. 29, 1834.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber of the action of Land of LAND, sententing 24st Action to Land of La

FOR THE MENEFIT OF THE

Rail-Road

WHERE Projects willing, R. C., WHERE Projects can be had in almost all the terries down in the United States, either hangle Ticket or in Packages put to with one numbers on each ticket temperature the number which the prime in the subtage are according—to by insuring to the parchaser of a package a canount of prime, sturily equal to one half of the of the package.

James Scawell, AGENT.
Fayetteville, September 13, 1884

LOTTERY NEXT TO BE DRAWN: The Grand Consolitated Lotters FOR INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT, &c. Class No. Seventees, for 1884. TO BE DRAWN AT WASHINGTON CITY

On the 16th of September, 1834.

CAPITALS:

3 PRIZES of 10,000 DOLLARS.

1 " of 5,185 DOLLARS.

1 " of 5,000 DOLLARS.

5 " of 1,000 DOLLARS.

5 " of 500 DOLLARS.

5 " of 500 DOLLARS.

8300—10 of \$250—26 of \$70—\$50

Tickets 28—Halves 24—Quarters 22.

Package of 13 Whole Tickets will cost - \$144

18 Halves " 23

0° If a remittance of one half the cost of a Package is made, a certified copy of the numbers will be sent to order.

JAMES SEAWELL, Agent,

13, 1834.

Fuyettseille, N.C.

State of North Carolina?

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter-Sessions, John Ward,

Justice's Judgment levied or
the defendant's undivided interest in the following Tracts of Land, to wit: one tract containing 265 acres, on the waters of Pounder's fork, joining Frederick Young, Geo. Beck, and others; also, 301 acres, more or less, joining the lands of Peter Headrick, George Sechrist, David Swing, and others; also, 200 acres, tying on the waters of Ewenring Crock, judicial lands of Ebenezer Smith, John Darr, and others.

LOOK AT THIS!

Valuable Land to be Sold. The Subscriber, intending to remove to the west, WILL SELL,
On Tuesday the 16th day of September a

On the premises, unless previous The Valuable Tract of Land

ON WHICH HE RESIDES, CONTAINING About 270 Acres, the TRACT OF LAND
on which he now resides, four miles west of Salisbury, on the Beattie's Ford road, containing
455 Acres,
40 or 50 acres of which are freshly cleared. There
is in on the premises an excellent DWELLlike ING-HOUSE, together with all the necessary out-buildings—new Cribs, Stables, &c. The
place is an excellent stand for a House of Enterlainment.

ALSO FOR SALE,

A nother Treat of Land

Lying on the Yadkin River, on both sides of Reedy
Creek, in Davidson County, or both sides of Reedy
Creek, in Davidson County, or both sides of Reedy
Creek, in Davidson County, or both sides of Reedy
Creek, in Davidson County, or both sides of Reedy
Creek, in Davidson County, or both sides of Reedy
Creek, in Davidson County, or both sides of Reedy
Creek, in Davidson County, or both sides of Reedy
Creek, in Davidson County, or both sides of Reedy
Creek, in Davidson County, or both sides of Reedy
Creek, in Davidson County, or both sides of Reedy
Creek, in Davidson County, or both sides of Reedy
Creek, in Davidson County, or both sides of Reedy
Creek, in Davidson County, or both sides of Reedy
Creek, in Davidson County, or both sides of Reedy
Creek, in Davidson County, or both sides of Reedy
Creek, in Davidson County, or both sides of Reedy
Creek, in Davidson County, or both sides of Reedy
Creek, in Davidson County, or both sides of Reedy
Creek, in Davidson County, or both sides of Reedy
Creek, in Davidson County, or both sides of Reedy
Creek, in Davidson County, or both sides of Reedy
Creek, in Davidson County, or both sides of Reedy
Creek, in Davidson County, or both sides of Reedy
Creek, in Davidson County, or both sides of Reedy
Creek, in Davidson County, or both sides of Reedy
Creek, in Davidson County, or both sides of Reedy
Creek, in Davidson County, or both sides of Reedy
Creek, in Davidson County, or both sides of Reedy
Creek, in Davidson County, or both sides of Reedy
Creek, in Davidson County, or both sides of Reedy
Creek, in Davidson County, or both sides of Reedy
Creek, in Davidson County, or both side

Country.

ALSO, on the same day, I will will.

The STOCK of dishwant kinds;
Homehold and Kitchen Purutturn;
Varming Utensite; and many what artists to tedicas to mention.

Or Any person wishing to see the Land befathe day of sale, will please call on the Subscriptiving on the premises.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

Davidson Co., Aug. 30, 1834.

offers a bel f the States free States
100 that he
fellow who
and humber,
of \$100 d
Brag is the
Star.

Gazelle.

s, although and that a more atten-s unworthy ple. Sinte-Col. Wat-

the utmost d been par-ls who com-hem impor-

ts were reently censu

lks through mocence of

nnocence of clusive man-arded from the the with the beaser to the very h, Mr. Bin-arcfully en-pened, with LD IN BUX-

THE Subscribers having gone to considerable expense this Summer, in building Warehouses for the reception of Produce and Merchandise of every description, (and, we think, perfectly secure from the risk of fire,) would respectfully isvite Planters and Country Merchants, who wish to store Cotton for a better market, to call on them.

They will also forward all kinds of Produce to New York, Charleston, or any part of Ruyone.

They will also forward all kinds of Produce to New York, Charleston, or any part of Europe and will make liberal advances on Cotton left under their charge, in either cash or goods. Strict attention will be paid to the interest of those who may entrust them with their property. We think it unnecessary to give any references, as the sonior partner has been doing business in Cheraw for a number of years.

A. & R. MAC KENZIE.

A. & R. MAC KENZIE. Front Street, Cheraw, S. C. August 18, 1834.

N. B.—We expect daily, from New York and Charleston, a large Stock of

HB Groceries, lected with great care and purchased before goods advanced. ral terms for cash or produce.

The following comprise a part of their Stock:

45 Hids. SUGAR;
200 bags COFFEE;
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar;
300 pieces COTTON BAGGING;
200 coils BALE ROPE;
1000 lbs. SEINE TWINE; 18 tone Swedes and English IRON; 1000 sacks SALT.

-TEAS of every kind Sept. 6, 1834.—6t A. & R. McK.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Phillip Litaker has given notice that I hold his Note, which, he says, "was given without any consideration," and that he will not pay it; I hereby give notice that the said note was given to me in consideration of my rescinding a trade with him for a negro—and I will make him JOHN B. MOSS. pay it, and more too. JO Salisbury, August 16, 1834.

Beeves Wanted!

THE Subscriber, intending to carry on a regular business at BUTCHERING, in the Town of Salisbury, wishes to buy a number of good Beeves, for which the highest prices will be given, in cash.

OT His Customers are notified that he will be ready to supply them with GOOD BEEF on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, of each week, for the rest of the season, at the usual rates.

JOHN I. SHAVER.

Salisbury, June 28, 1834.

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber, having determined on movi to the South next winter, offers for sale THE PLANTATION on which he lives, 18 miles west

Salisbury, on the waters of Back Creek.
There are 460 AORES in the tract, about ne-half of which is cleared, chiefly fresh, including 25 acres of good meadow.

There is, on the premises, a comfortable Dwelling House, with good cribs, stables, barn, and other out-houses, new and in good repair.

The water is excellent, the situation healthy, and the neighborhood agreeable.

The terms will be made easy to any person wishing to buy, and can be known by calling on the Subscriber, or by directing a letter to him at Houston's Post Office, Rowan County. SAMUEL JETER.

August 30, 1834.

Cheap Beef, and Good!

The Subscribers respectfully beg leave to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the public in general, that they have commenced the Butchering Business, and will be reafter be prepared, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY morning, to furweight substitute and all others who are fond of the article, BEEF of the very best description, not surpassed by any in the State for the qualities that render it so deligntful an article of food.—They respectfully solicit a trial of their meat, feeling estisfied that their susertion will prove correct, and be the means of securing to them a good share of public patronage. They will sell on the most ablic patronage. They will sell on the most

P. SHAVER & CO. Salisbury, July 19, 1834.

Valuable Real Property. IN LINCOLN COUNTY.

The Subscriber, intending to remove to OFFERS FOR SALE, His Residence in Lincoln County, Including, in one body, about

One Thousand Acres

Of Real Good Farming Land. On which is a fine Brick Building, structed of the best materials, in fine taste, and good workmanship.—Al-so, all convenient Out-Houses, COTTON AND THRESHING MACHINES, Barns, Stables, &c.

-ALSO-Another Tract of Land, Lying on both sides of Dutchman's Creek, co

ing about Eight Hundred Acres, ALL PIRST RATE FOR ANY PURPOSES

The above Property will be so a two, and three years.

my absecce, application may be a J. Forney.

DANIEL M. FORNEY. Co., May 17, 1834.

WESTERN CAROLINIAN OFFICE, Balisbury, May 17, 1804.

separed to execute every kind of Frintin
my superior style, and our charges will b
as any. 62 Orders from a distance will
the most

SALISBURY, August 21, 1894.

THE Commissioned Officers of the 63d Regiment of North Carolina Militia are hereby commanded to appear in the Town of Salisbury on Wednesday the 24th day of September, at 10 o'clock A. M., with side arms, for Drill; and on the following day, at 9 M., with their respective Companies o'clock A. M., with their respective Companies—equipped as the law directs—for Review and Inspection by the Major-General.

D. R. LYNN, Col.-Com'ck. H. W. CONNER, Adj't. By order: August 28, 1834.

Salisbury Male Academy.

THIS Institution will open, under the direction of the Subscriber, on Monday the first day of September. As he expects, at first, to have a limited number of Pupils, and intends devoting his attention exclusively to his School, he hopes to give he most entire satisfaction to all who patro him. His terms of Tuition will be, per se

Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, \$6 00 English Grammar and Geography, 9 00 Languages and Sciences, 12 00 THOS. W. SPARROW.

August 30, 1834.

Lincoln Cotton Factory.

THE Subscriber, intending to leave North Carolina, offers for sale his interest in this valuable establishment. He has concluded to divide able establishment. He has concluded to divide his interest into Shares of \$100, and has appointed JOHN BEARD, Jr. Esqr., his agent at Salisbury for receiving Subscriptions. Information in regard to the Factory, will be furnished on application to the subscriber at Lincolnton, or, as to the terms of Subscription, by Mr. Beard at Salisbury JAMES BIVINGS.

Lincolnton, June 28, 1834.

State of North-Carolina: IREDELL COUNTY.

Court of Equity-SPHING TERM, 1834. William Guy and others,
vs.

James Guy and others.

Petition for sale and distribution of real estate.

IT APPEARING, to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Guy, Richard Hancock and Elizabeth his wife, and Thomas Hancock and Jane his wife, the defendants named in the Bill, are not inhabitants of this State : It is therefore UEDERED, that publication be made, for six weeks, in "The Western Carolinian," printed in Salisbury, that the said defendants do appear at the next Court of Equi-ty to be held for the County of Iredell, at the Courtin Statesville, on the eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next-then and there to answer the petition ; otherwise it will be heard

exparte, and the prayer thereof be granted.
JOHN MUSHAT, C. & M. E.
August 23, 1834.

BECKWITH'S Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

THOSE who are afflicted with HEAD-ACHES, HEART-BURNS, and other distressing symp-tonis of disordered stomach, bowels, and liver, may find relief in Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, which can be had at this Office-price fifty

ents per box.

The Doctor, who once resided in this place, but now lives in Raleigh, has, after a long and extensive practice, been enabled to compound a most valuable remedy for the chronic restive organs, so common in Southern climates

gostive organs, so common in southern climates, especially with those who lead sedentary lives.

It would be an easy matter to make out certificates to prove that these Pills are a "sovereign remedy" for "all the ills that flesh is heir to;" but it is not pretended that they are an universal anti-dote. Certificates of the most respectable Physicians and other gentlemen can be shown to sub-stantiate their efficacy in the particular class of piseases above spoken of: and the Editor of this aper can testify that he has derived speedy and permanent relief, in the use of them, from a most distressing and long-continued head-ache. Some nds tried them, at his suggestion, and ex perienced the same beneficial effects. Salisbury, June 14, 1834.—tf

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Monday RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Monday morning the 28th ult., at Mr. Larkin Stowe's in Lincoln county, a NEGRO MAN, about five feet eight inches high, of a color between a black property in the danger from this source is much more threatening than it has ever been at any former feet eight inches high, of a color between a black property in the color between the subscriber of the subscriber of the color between the subscriber of the color between the subscriber of the subscri old; when spoken to he has rather a sour look; he has a remarkable scar on his left wrist, lengthwise; also one or more scars, from risings, on his breast. His name is NED, and he is well known in Lincoln and Mecklenburg counties in this State and in York District, S. C.

Any person who will lodge him in jail, in either of the above Counties or District, so I can get him, shall receive a reward of Ten Dollars.

EDWARD KEEN.

Christiansville, Mecklenburg Co. Va August 2nd, 1834—8t*

75 Dollars Reward.

ESCAPED from the Subscriber, while encamped at the house of Col. A. Watt, in Rocking-ham County, (N. C.) on the night of the 10th of

Negro Man, named JOHN.

He is about 30 years old, about 5 feet 11 inches nigh; no marks recollected; had on a home-sput antaloons. John was purchased from Archibald corbes, in Pitt County, near Greenville, and it is probable he will endeavor to get back to the same neighborhood.

The above reward of Seventy-Five Dollars will be paid to any one who will apprehend and lodge the said Negro in any jail, so that the subscriber an get him again. Letters addressed to the un-lersigned, at Buckingham Courthouse, (Va.) will receive immediate attention.

SOHN I. MORRIS.

BALISBURY Female Seminary.

THE EXERCISES OF THE INSTITUTION WILL BE RESUMED ON THE Lat of OCTOBER.

THE price of Tuition per manion, (5 months, \$10 50—Drawing and Painting, \$10—Me \$30—payable in advance.

BENJ: COTTRELL, Selisbury, Aug. 9, 1834.

OF THE NAME CHANGED

Proposals for Publishing, In the Town of Morganton, N.C. A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

Politics, Morality, Literature, and General Intelligence, UNDER THE TITLE OF

THE MOUNTAIN WHIG.

THE Subscriber has concluded to alter the title of the newspaper proposed to be published by him in Morganton, and thinks it proper to mention his reason for so doing. A correspondence by letter was held with intelligent and public-spirited intelligent and public-spirited in the contract of the contra dividuals in Burke County, on the subje dividuals in Burke County, on the subject of the probability of success in the undertaking, and they expressed themselves so confidently and generally in the affirmative, that upon their solicitation the Subscriber was induced to issue the original Prospectus even before he had visited the place of his intended location. Not giving much importance to names, when he considered his principles orthodox, he selected "The Mountain Sprout," because it seemed to him to be appropriate to the section of country in which it was proposed to locate, as well as to the very humble abilities which he felt would be engaged in the conduct of the concern The Subscriber, however, is aware that "there is ganton, where he had the pleasure of an intergamon, where he had the pleasure or at inter-change of views and sentiments with his future pa-trons, has induced him to change the name of his paper to one more appropriate to the intelligence and political independence of those among whom and political independ it will be established.

With regard to local and sectional questions, the cople of Western North Carolina, like all other People of communities, are more or less divided; but, in re-lation to National Politics—the danger to the Constitution from the encroachments of power, and the necessity of preserving unimpaired the Rights of the States, as the only safeguard of Liberty—the Subscriber heard, among the intelligent and highminded Freemen of the mountain region, but one opinion expressed, viz. a determination to support opinion expressed, viz. a determination to their Political Institutions against aggression, and to hand down to their posterity, uncorrupted by violence, the Liberty which they inherited from

As the first inquiry, upon a proposal of this kind, generally is, "What will be the political character of the paper?" the Subscriber will give an answer without the least reserve:

without the least reserve:

Born and educated in Virginia, his earliest as well as his maturest feelings and convictions are decidedly in favor of those political principles cherished by his distinguished fellow-citizens who have presided over the nguished fellow-citizens who have presided over the estinies of this great Republic.

He believes that the celebrated Virginia and Kentus

ky Resolutions and Reports of 1798 and 1799, which were drawn up by those great statesmen and patriots Madison and Jefferson, contain a true exposition of the rights of the States and of the relative powers of the eral and State Government.

He thinks that the surest way to avoid collision ould be by adhering to a literal construction of the constitution, and by abstaining from the exercise of any power, whether it be by the General Government or by the States, that is not clearly delegated to the former, or evidently reserved to the latter. The constructive power, as it is called, is more to be dreaded than open force, because its encreachments are so silent at the same time they are undermining the very foundations of our system.

at the same time they are undermining the very foundations of our system.

He thinks that nothing can justify an infraction of the Constitution. One slight breach will open the way for another, and that for a third, until every restriction loses its original strength, and we become habitunted to encroachments. On this subject, as on many others, the admonitions of the great and good Washington are judicious and salutary.— Precodents," said he, in his Parewell Address, "are dangerons things; let every violation of the Constitution be reprehended. If defective, let it be amended, but not saffered to be trampled upon while it has an existence."

The Subscriber has witnessed, with painful anxiety.

The Subscriber has witne upon while it has an existence."

The Subscriber has witnessed, with painful anxiety, the abuse of precedents, which have been made to fritter away the Constitution, until, in practice at least, it is scarcely like the same instrument that came from the hands of the Convention which formed it. The practice of implying power must coase, or our a form of Government will soon be radically and per

and construction, unfortunately possess, or have pos-sessed, so much popularity, that their aggressions are overlooked by a generous People, and who, instead of repaying the confidence of their constituents by scru-pulous fidelity to their trusts, seem forgetful of every thing but the gratification of their unhallowed ambition or their inordinate passions. ough has been said to indicate what will be the

Enough has be cion of "The Mountain Whig" in regard to

Enough has been said to indicate what will be the complexion of "The Mountain Whig" in regard to general politics.

As to State concerns, it will advocate a speedy alteration of the Constitution, a liberal system of Internal Improvement, an enlightened course of Agriculture, and every thing else calculated to advance the prosperity and honor of the Editor's adopted State.

A due proportion of the paper will be devoted to Religious, Moral, Literary, and other such subjects, together with the passing News of the Day, both domestic and foreign; and its columns shall always be ornamented with extracts from the Light Literature of the age, and such efforts of the Post's and the Wit's imaginative powers, as will afford to its patrons that "Variety" which is "the very spice of life." Nothing will be rejected which is calculated to improve the understanding or the heart, while every thing of an opposite tendency shall be excluded from its columns.

TERMS, &c.

1. The first No. of "The Mountain Whig" will be issued as soon as the requisite number of subscribers can be obtained to warrant the making of the necessary arrangements for that purpose; and the undersigned would appeal to the friends of the proposed undertaking to enrol their names at an early day.

2. It will be printed once a week, upon a sheet o medium size, with new type and on good paper, at Two Dollars per year, payable on the receipt of the first number.

number.

3. Responsible persons who will take the two set as Agents, in procuring subscribers, &c., will lowed 10 per cent. upon their transactions.

Aug. 9, 1634.

B. H. MAD B. IL MADRA

WESTERN CARCLINIAN.

RSUED WEEKLY JOHN BEARD, JR.

THEM OF PUBLICATION.

1. The "Wissum Cascanaan" is published every Monday, at Two Dollars per ansum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid until after the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all errearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.

are pass, unless at the discretion of the Baiser.

3. No subscription will be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the expiration of a year's subscription, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble of collecting and transmitting the subscription-price to the Editor, shal have the paper during the continuance of their sub-scription, without charge.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. 1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33½ cents for each continuance: but where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion.

2. Merchants, Mechanics, and Professional gentlemen, who may desire constantly to appear before the public, in our advertising columns, will be received as yearly advertisers, and a deduction of 15 per cent. will be made from the above charges.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. 1. To insure prompt attention to Letters address to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

Aaron Woolworth,



Watch and Clock Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the Citizens of Salisbury as well as those of Rowan and the surround ing Counties, that he has

Removed his Establishment TO THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE COURTHOUSE A few doors above Mr. Wm. H. Slaugh-Where he still continues, as heretofore, to execu

ALL KINDS OF WORK in the line of his profession, at short notice, And on the most reasonable terms.

WATCHES & CLOCKS REPAIRED BY HIM

Warranted for 12 Months! And those disposed to patronize him, are assure that no pains will be spared to give the most general and entire satisfaction to them.

ENGRAVING of every description, (including Tomb-Stones,) will be executed with neat Salisbury, Jan. 27, 1834.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase LIKELY

He thinks it proper to say, that he is not con-erned in business with Mr. James Huie, or with

any other person.
All Letters add All Letters addressed to him, or Mr. Jones, will be punctually attended to.

ROBERT HUIE. Salisbury, May 24, 1834.

Current Prices of Produce, &c.

AT SALISBURY....Septe

8 a 10 Corn, . . . 100 Feathers, . . 30 Flour, (scarce) . 550 Wheat, (bushel) 80 a 100 Whiskey. ed Oil, per gallon, \$1 121

AT FAYETT	EVILLE August 30.
Bacon, 12 a	121 Iron, 44 a 54
Brandy, peach, . 55 a	60 Molasses 32 a 33
apple, . 28 a	33 Nails, cut, 6 a 64
Beeswax, 17 a	18 Sugar, brown, . 84 a.10
Coffee,	131 lump, 14
Cotton, 11 a	121 loaf, 16 a 18
Corn 90 a	96 Salt, 55-a 65
Flaxseed, 100 a	110 Wheat, 100 a 110
Flour, 5	50 Whiskey, 30 a 35
Feathers, 33	35 Wool, 13 a 14

	(S. C.)September 8. 15 Meai, (scarce,) . 87 a 100
Beeswax 16 a	17 Molasses 40 - 50
Butter 15 n 5	20 Naile. 71 - 91
Coffee, 14 a	IRIOata (gearco) 50
Cotton, new 111 a 19	21 Rice ASO - SOO
Corn, 75 a	87 Salt, in sacks 300
reathers 32 a	85 hushel. 75
Flaxseed, 100 a 1	25 Sugar, prime 0 . 191
Flour, super., .550a 65	0 common. 9 a 10
nne. Acti a	loof & lame 18 - 10
tron	(if allow (scarce) 10 a 10
LAIL, IULI	ZALI CRS 125 a 150
Mackerel,	00 Wheat,
The second secon	, (S. C.)September 2.

	Bacon,	. 10 a 124 Lard,	. 10 a 121
	Brandy, peach,	. 75 Molasses.	45 . 50
1	apple,	. 40 a 50 Mackerel	500 - 700
	Beeswar,	. 15 a OO Salt in sacks	250 a 3
1	I PHILIPP.	IN a UNI housest	. 75
	Coffee,	. 14 a 17 Sugar, brown,	10 . 191
	Corn,	. 81 a 100 loaf &lu	ma 16 - 90
	Cotton,	. 10 a 13 Tallow,	10 . 19
ì	Flour,	.700 a 800 Teas,	. 1 . 198
	Iron,	. 5 a piWhiskey,	. 40 a 50
í			7

00 a 00 12 a 15 10 a 12

12 a 12 Flour.
12 a 12 Flour.
45 a 50 (C.
35 a 40 Iron.
12 a 15 Lard.
10 a 134 Tallo.
100 a 125 Whisi
50 a 50 When



Coach and Carriage In Salisbury, by J. W. m.

His Shop is on the Main-Street, between the Mansion Hotel and the Western Carolinian printing-office, where he intends to keep on hand, for

Every description of Vehicle From a Stage-Coach down to a Wheel-Barre

REPAIRING will also at all times be at tended to, and executed in a very superior ma at the shortest possible notice. Charges moderate, and terms made easy.

Salisbury, Sept. 6, 1834.-1y

Saliebury, Sept. 6, 1834.—1y

OF REMOVAL.—Bemja main Fraley.
TAILOR, informs his customers and the public in general, that he has Removed his Shop to the house aloning the store of Mr. Wm. Murphy, at the east conner of the Courthouse, in the office of Mr. Matthies, at the Main Street—where he is prepared to do every description of work in the line of his business, in a style superior to any done in this section of country, on a reasonable terms as any, and on short notice.

B. F. regularly receives, from the Northern Cities, the Reports of the Fashions as they vary; and, as has constantly in his employ a number of workmen whare first-rate, he is enabled to assure the public that off work done by him will be both fashionable and durable.—Garments made by his workmen will in all cases be warranted to fit the customer.

Cuting-Out, for persons who have their work make up elsewhere, will be punctually attended to. Orders from a distance thankfully received, both for cuting out and making up work.

out and making up work.

Produce received in part pay for work.

To Tuilors.—B. F. respectfully informs the Crat-that he is Agent for the Inventor of the Patent Meb of Cutting, which is now almost universally used at the North, and that he will give instruction to any one who may desire to be more perfect in that branch of the arg-

for a reasonable compensation. Salisbury, 1834.— Iy B. FRALEY. Spring & Summer Fashion FOR 1884.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the publi-in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner—a most veat, rashoused, and Durable manner—a terms as reasonable as any in this section of con-try. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the numerous respectable and fashionable customas merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

@ He flatters himself that his CUTTING really superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fushions as they change both in the large cities this country and of Europe—so that gentlems may be satisfied that their orders will always be THE Subscriber wishes to purchase LIKELY is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the NEGROES, from ten to thirty years old, and will pay the most liberal prices in Cash.

All who have such property to sell would do well to call on him, or Mr. John Jones, his Agent. He can be found at Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury, and Mr. Jones at Dr. Boyd's Hotel, in

executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to will ere present in person. Salisbury, May 17, 1934.—1y

New Tailor's Shop in Concord

THE Subscriber informs his old custo the public in general, that he has REMOVED TO CONCORD, where he has opened a Shop, is which the TALLORING BUSINESS is he was To Concord, that he has REMOVE TO CONCORD, where he has opened a Sho, in which the TALLORING BUSINESS in its prious branches will be executed in the most fabrious branches will be executed in the most fabriousble, neat, and durable manner. He fatter himself that his skill in the business, and his costant personal attention in his establishment, will enable him to redgen all pledges made to there who may favor him with their custom.

OF He receives the latest FASHIONS replacing both from New York and Philadelphia, and

works by the most approved systems. Cannot out, and Orders from a distance, will be proper attended to; and last, but not least, his terms of be very accommodation. be very accommo

THOMAS S. HENDERSON. N.B. He is determined to do work in a style seperior to any done in this part of the country, and LWAYS WARRANTED TO FIT WELL. Coonord, March 29, 1834.

Travellers' Inn. 鱼 SITUATED SOUTHWEST OF THE COURT. HOUSE, IN THE TOWN OF

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing Travellers that he keeps a House of Enter-tainment in Lexington, (N. C.) on Main Succe,

LEXINGTON, (N. CAROLINA)

Southwest of the Courthouse.

His Table will always be supplied with the best fare that a plentiful neighborhood can afford. His House being capacious, and attended by servanism to being capacious, and attended by servanism to are industrious and zealous to please, Truellers can always be accommodated with GOOD BEDS in rooms with fire-places. And last, but not the least important consideration, HORSES will always receive such attention, in the Stable of the Subscriber, that they may leave it with increased ability to do the service of the road.

An excellent Line of

Accommodation Stages

Leaves the House of the Subscriber, FOR SALISBURY, on the evenings of Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, and returns to Lexington as
the succeeding evenings.

The Passengers going from South to North, by
entering their names as far as Salisbury only, as
there taking the Accommodation Line to Lexington, can have their choice, at the latter place, by
tween the Piedmont Line and the one which repby way of Fredericksburg.

by way of Fredericksburg.

JOHN P. MABRI.

Loxington, March 0, 1834.